UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/AC.25/1991/1
4 January 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED
BY RESOLUTION 661 (1990) CONCERNING
THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT

NOTE VERBALE DATED 2 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF MONGOLIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Mongolian People's Republic to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with reference to his note SCPC/7/90(3-2) of 20 December 1990 transmitting a questionnaire of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, has the honour, upon instruction from his Government, to advise him that all Mongolian agencies concerned have been instructed to act in strict accordance with the position of the Government which was spelled out in the Permanent Mission's note 90/77/NUB of 29 August 1990 in response to the Secretary-General's note SCPC/7/90(1) of 8 August 1990 concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/AC.25/1991/2
8 January 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED
BY RESOLUTION 661 (1990) CONCERNING
THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT

NOTE VERBALE DATED 31 DECEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF QATAR TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Qatar to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and with reference to his note of 2 November 1990 has the honour to forward under cover of this note the text of the statement of the Government of Qatar in response to the above-cited note.

Annex

[Original: Arabic]

Implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990)

The State of Qatar is a member of the Co-operation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, which also comprises the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the State of Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, the State of Bahrain and the Sultanate of Oman.

Since the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait constitutes an act of aggression against a fraternal State member of the Council, the Government of Qatar, in co-operation with the other fraternal States members of the Council, has taken a number of steps and measures to counter the brutal invasion. It has also, in its turn, issued instructions to all government, national, economic and financial institutions, as well as to other private agencies, to implement Security Council resolution 661 (1990), including the imposition of economic sanctions against Iraq. There are therefore no economic activities or commercial or financial exchanges between the two countries.

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/AC.25/1991/3
9 January 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED
BY RESOLUTION 661 (1990) CONCERNING
THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT

NOTE VERBALE DATED 8 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ZIMBABWE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Zimbabwe to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to forward the enclosed response of the Government of Zimbabwe to the questionnaire relating to the implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

Annex

Implementation of resolution 661 (1990): answers to questionnaire on national measures

1. (a) Zimbabwe, by virtue of its membership in the United Nations, accepts Security Council decisions as binding. Accordingly resolution 661 (1990) has received Zimbabwe's total support and is being implemented fully;

(b) On 7 August 1990, Zimbabwe announced the immediate suspension of its trade agreement with Iraq. At the same time, Zimbabwe declared its intention to seek alternative sources of fuel to fill the gap created by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, from which Zimbabwe previously procured nearly 70 per cent of its total petroleum imports. The suspension of trade with Iraq took the form of a ministerial proclamation and as such all the relevant State organs had to comply fully. Thus tobacco-exporting companies immediately cancelled all business transactions with Iraq and Iraq-occupied Kuwait;

(c) As indicated in paragraph 1 (b) above the measures undertaken by Zimbabwe in connection with this resolution were embodied in a ministerial proclamation. The relevant ministries, namely the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and the Ministry of Energy, Water Resources and Development, all initiated the necessary internal administrative orders to ensure compliance. The Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe automatically took the new policy into account and extended its full support to these measures. Since these steps were introduced, no commercial transactions have been carried out with Iraq and Iraq-occupied Kuwait.

2. (a) The Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and, in the case of oil imports, the Ministry of Energy, Water Resources and Development handle procurement policy and procedure. The Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe also plays a central role;

(b) So far, because of the specialized and limited nature of trade with Iraq and Kuwait (tobacco and oil) it has been easy for the relevant bodies such as the National Oil Company of Zimbabwe to effect the necessary steps. The need for any special preventative measures has thus not arisen.

3. (a) The Ministry of Industry and commerce, in conjunction with the Reserve Bank, issues all export permits for goods originating from Zimbabwe;

(b) Exports to Iraq and Kuwait have traditionally been limited to tobacco. But the exportation of this commodity has been handled by a single body. Administrative measures undertaken by this body have been sufficiently strong to ensure compliance with the ministerial proclamation.

4. (a) It is the duty of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe in collaboration with the ministries outlined in paragraph 2 (a) above to ensure that no such transfers take place;

(b) There have been no significant transactions between Zimbabwe and Iraq/Kuwait since the invasion on 2 August 1990. It has not been found necessary to impose any special limitations as such.

5. The existing laws of the country are considered to be adequate in ensuring full compliance with resolution 661 (1990) and bringing to justice any potential violators. A variety of penalties exist and these are determined by the specific circumstances related to a given case.

6. (a) So far it has not been found necessary to invoke any special legislation in ensuring the implementation of resolution 661 (1990). As stated in paragraph 1 (b) above, Zimbabwe's main task now is to continue to identify new sources of petroleum to replace the supplies previously obtained from Kuwait. The country continues to face mounting fuel procurement costs and this exerts a negative effect on general economic performance;

(b) All contracts have, in conformity with the ministerial directive of 7 August 1990, been suspended;

(c) As there are no legitimate Kuwaiti assets to protect in Zimbabwe, it has not been found necessary to introduce any specific measures.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/AC.25/1991/4
11 January 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED
BY RESOLUTION 661 (1990) CONCERNING
THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT

NOTE VERBALE DATED 7 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF PORTUGAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Portugal to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and, with reference to the latter's note of 16 October 1990, has the honour to transmit a report on the measures taken by Portugal in implementation of Security Council resolution 670 (1990).

Annex

Measures taken by Portugal in application of Security Council resolution 670 (1990)

1. The resolution of the Council of Ministers of 27 September 1990 requested the Minister of Public Works, Transportation and Communications to take the necessary measures to ensure the full implementation of Security Council resolution 670 (1990).

2. The Department of Civil Aviation, an entity which reports to the Minister of Public Works, Transportation and Communications, in compliance with the above-mentioned resolution and with paragraph 10 of resolution 670 (1990), issued on 9 September 1990 a set of instructions aimed at the implementation of the relevant paragraphs of that resolution:

(a) The use of Portuguese airports by any aircraft coming from or going to Iraq or Kuwait requires previous authorization from the Department of Civil Aviation, independently of the purpose of the flight or of the aircraft's country of registration;

(b) Any non-scheduled cargo flight going to or originating in Portuguese airports, independently of the aircraft's country of registration, requires also the previous authorization from the Department of Civil Aviation (article 5, Decree-Law No. 274/77 of 4 July, AIP-PORTUGAL Fal 1-21);

(c) The previous authorization of the Department of Civil Aviation is also required for the transport of cargo on non-scheduled flights for passengers going to or originating in Portuguese airports (Decree No. 466/87 of 3 June);

(d) Aircrafts with stop-overs in Iraq or Kuwait are not permitted to overfly Portuguese territory independently of the country of registration or of the nature of the flight, unless the aircraft agrees to land at a national airport for inspection;

(e) In case of the non-observance of the above-mentioned rule, the aircraft should be intercepted and compelled to land, in accordance with the procedures established in section RAC 8 of AIP-PORTUGAL.

3. TAP Air Portugal has complied with the agreed embargo by taking appropriate action. In this connection, the following measures have been taken:

(a) Suspension of the Multilateral Interline Agreements with Kuwait Airlines and Iraqi Airways, relative to passengers and cargo;

(b) Placement on the "black list" of ticket stocks held by TAP's general sales agent in Kuwait;

(c) Cancellation of TAP's operational assistance to Iraqi Airways.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/AC.25/1991/5
11 January 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED
BY RESOLUTION 661 (1990) CONCERNING
THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT

NOTE VERBALE DATED 10 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF AUSTRALIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Acting Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's note dated 7 December 1990, in which he drew attention to resolutions 661 (1990) and 670 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait.

The Acting Permanent Representative attaches hereto copies of the Air Navigation Regulation (Amendment)* adopted by the Commonwealth of Australia pursuant to Security Council resolution 670 (1990) and requests that it be brought to the attention of the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established under resolution 661 (1990).

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* Copies of the Regulation may be consulted in room S-3520.

91-00822 1990c (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/AC.25/1991/6
14 January 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED
BY RESOLUTION 661 (1990) CONCERNING
THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT

NOTE VERBALE DATED 12 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and, with reference to his note SCPC/7/90 (3-1) of 2 November 1990 relating to the measures taken by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic at the national level in implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990), has the honour to inform him that the Syrian Arab Republic, proceeding from its commitment to the Charter of the United Nations, complies with Security Council resolution 661 (1990) and with the other resolutions relating to the Gulf crisis and is pursuing the implementation of their provisions.

He requests the circulation of this note as a document of the Security Council.

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UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/AC.25/1991/7
14 January 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED
BY RESOLUTION 661 (1990) CONCERNING
THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT

NOTE VERBALE DATED 12 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC TO THE
UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and, with reference to his note SCPC/7/90 (4-1) of 7 December 1990 concerning the obligations of Member States under operative paragraphs 3 to 10 of Security Council resolution 670 (1990), has the honour to inform him that the Syrian Arab Republic affirms its full commitment to resolution 670 (1990) and that the competent Syrian Arab authorities are monitoring its implementation and compliance therewith.

He requests the circulation of this note as a document of the Security Council.

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91-01159 2190j (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/AC.25/1991/8
15 January 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED
BY RESOLUTION 661 (1990) CONCERNING
THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT

NOTE VERBALE DATED 7 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF AFGHANISTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Afghanistan to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with reference to the latter's letter No. SCPC/7/90 (3-2) dated 20 December 1990, and following the Mission's letter dated 27 August 1990, has the honour to inform the following:

The Republic of Afghanistan has no economic or trade relations with Iraq or Kuwait. The Republic of Afghanistan once again assures the Secretary-General and through him, the Security Council Committee, that it has fully complied with the Security Council resolution 661 (1990) and continues to do so.

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91-01272 2000c (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/AC.25/1991/9
16 January 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED
BY RESOLUTION 661 (1990) CONCERNING
THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT

NOTE VERBALE DATED 11 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF DENMARK TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and with reference to His Excellency's note dated 8 October 1990 has the honour to provide the following answers to the questionnaire attached to the said note concerning the implementation by the Government of Denmark of Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

1. Legislative framework

(a) Act No. 156/1967 on Certain International Sanctions, as amended by Act No. 228/1985. Sections 1 and 2, Act No. 267/1988, concerning the use of certain ordinances of the European Economic Community (EEC) on the import and export of goods. EEC Council Regulations No. 2340/90 and No. 3155/90 on the Iraq/Kuwait embargo.

(b) EEC Council Regulations No. 2340/90 and No. 3155/90 were enacted pursuant to Security Council resolution 661 (1990). In national legislation the following royal decrees have been enacted: Royal Decree No. 565 of 9 August 1990, as replaced by Decree No. 752 of 16 November 1990 on Certain Sanctions against Iraq and Kuwait, and Royal Decrees No. 660 and 661 of 28 September 1990 concerning Greenland and the Faroe Islands.

(c) Executive Order No. 575 of 14 August 1990 concerning certain measures regarding Kuwait.

Copies of the Danish legislation are enclosed.* The royal decrees concerning Greenland and the Faroe Islands are available only in the Danish language.

2. Control of imports or activities which would promote or are calculated to promote imports or transshipment of goods from Iraq and Kuwait

(a) The Ministry of Industry in co-operation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

(b) Danish customs authorities have been duly informed. No imports will be allowed.

3. Control of exports or activities which would promote or are calculated to promote sales or supply of products and commodities to Iraq and Kuwait

(a) The Ministry of Industry in co-operation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

(b) Licensing is mandatory for the exportation of commodities and products, exempted from the embargo by the Security Council.

Under Royal Decree No. 656 of 9 August 1990, export to Iraq is prohibited.

4. Control of financial or economic resources

(a) and (b) Payments and credits to Iraq or Kuwait are prohibited under Royal Decree No. 656 and Executive Order No. 575. Neither transfers of financial or economic resources nor opening of blocked accounts can be made without a special permission from the Ministry of Industry.

5. Enforcement

Penalties: Fines or imprisonment up to two years. For grave violations, imprisonment for up to four years.

Seizure and forfeiture of goods.

6. Other

(a) None.

(b) EEC Council Regulation 2340/90 calls for the termination of contracts entered into or licensing granted before 7 August 1990.

(c) Executive Order No. 575 of 14 August 1990, provides that outstanding amounts, including securities and liquid funds, belonging to the Kuwaiti State or the State of Iraq or legal or natural persons domiciled in Iraq, shall be credited to blocked accounts or safekeeping depots in Danish banks.

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* The text of the legislation may be consulted in room S-3520.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/AC.25/1991/10
16 January 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED
BY RESOLUTION 661 (1990) CONCERNING
THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT

NOTE VERBALE DATED 15 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF BRUNEI DARUSSALAM TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Brunei Darussalam to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and, with reference to the latter's note of 8 October 1990, has the honour to submit the response of the Government of Brunei Darussalam to the questionnaire relating to the implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

Annex

Implementation of resolution 661 (1990); a questionnaire concerning national measures

Question 1. Legislature framework

The legislative basis upon which Brunei Darussalam has taken measures to implement Security Council resolution 661 (1990) is contained in various statements of Brunei Darussalam which were made at the ministerial level in support of United Nations Security Council efforts to end the Gulf crisis. Although economic and trade relations between Brunei Darussalam and the two countries concerned, namely Iraq and Kuwait, are very insignificant, the relevant ministries and agencies of Brunei Darussalam have been informed of such a support in order that measures could be taken to implement resolution 661 (1990).

Question 2. Control of imports or activities which would promote or are calculated to promote imports or transshipment of goods from Iraq and Kuwait

(a) The authority responsible for implementing the control of imports or activities as required by Security Council resolution 661 (1990) is the Royal Customs and Excise Department, Ministry of Finance, Brunei Darussalam.

(b) The Royal Customs and Excise Department, Ministry of Finance of Brunei Darussalam, has issued a memorandum in accordance with chapter 28 of Brunei Darussalam's Customs Act 1954 in order to support and to prevent breaches of Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

Question 3. Control of exports or activities which would promote or are calculated to promote sales or supply of products and commodities to Iraq and Kuwait

(a) The authority responsible for implementing the control of exports or activities as required by Security Council resolution 661 (1990) is also the Royal Customs and Excise Department, Ministry of Finance, Brunei Darussalam.

(b) The Royal Customs and Excise Department, Ministry of Finance, has issued a memorandum in accordance with chapter 28 of the Customs Act 1954 in order to support and prevent breaches of Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

Question 4. Control of financial or economic resources

(a) The Currency Board of the Ministry of Finance, Brunei Darussalam, will monitor and prevent any transfers of financial or economic resources as covered by Security Council resolution 661 (1990). In this context, the Ministry of Finance has assured that all banks in Brunei Darussalam have no financial arrangements with both Iraq and Kuwait.

(b) The Ministry of Finance of Brunei Darussalam had made specific instructions to all the banks in Brunei Darussalam with the aim to prevent unauthorized movements of funds or economic resources in contravention of Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

Question 5. Enforcement

For any breaches of Security Council resolution 661 (1990), the types of enforcement would be in accordance with the existing laws of Brunei Darussalam.

Question 6. Other

As Brunei Darussalam's economic and trade relations with Iraq and Kuwait are very insignificant, the application of the sanctions has not posed problems to Brunei Darussalam.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/AC.25/1991/11
16 January 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 8 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CHILE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to refer to your note of 8 October 1990 transmitting the text of a questionnaire which the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait decided to address to all States.

With this note I am sending to you the reply of the Government of Chile to that questionnaire.

(Signed) Juan SOMAVIA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Measures taken by the Government of Chile in implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990)

1. Legislative framework

(a) The Political Constitution of the State of Chile (article 32, para. 8, and article 50, para. 1),

The Charter of the United Nations (Articles 25, 39, 41 and 48);

(b) No.

(c) Supreme Decree No. 808 of 8 August 1990, calling for "full compliance with Security Council resolution 661 (1990) imposing sanctions on the Republic of Iraq",

Supreme Decree No. 1139 of 30 October 1990, which calls for compliance with Security Council resolution 670 (1990) and supplements resolution 661 (1990).

2. Control of imports or activities which would promote or are calculated to promote imports or transshipment of goods from Iraq and Kuwait

(a) The Ministry of National Defence (Department of National Mobilization) in consultation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs,

The National Customs Service in the inspection of ports of disembarkation.

(b) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has informed the Ministry of National Defence of the provisions and binding nature of Security Council resolution 661 (1990), making compliance mandatory. It has also asked to be informed by that Ministry about compliance with that resolution.

3. Control of exports or activities which would promote or are calculated to promote sales or supply of products and commodities to Iraq and Kuwait

(a) The same authorities referred to in connection with the control of imports (see paragraph 2 (a)).

(b) Public bodies involved in foreign trade have been instructed to monitor and prevent any exports to Iraq.

4. Control of financial or economic resources

(a) In Chile, no financial operations are being conducted with Iraq;

(b) It has not been necessary to adopt any special measures because operations of this kind are not taking place.

5. Enforcement

Under Chilean law, there are monetary and criminal penalties and penalties involving the confiscation of any prohibited goods that may be traded illegally with Iraq.

6. Other

(a) Chile has had no problem in fully implementing Security Council resolution 661 (1990). The resolution forms part of the legal provisions in force and is being complied with by both the public and the private sector;

(b) With the publication of Supreme Decree No. 808 referred to above, all authorizations for trade in goods with Iraq involving licences granted prior to the date of the resolution have lapsed. Furthermore, it should be pointed out that already since 1989 there have been no further exports of war materiél to that country;

(c) In the territory of Chile, there are no assets belonging to the Government of Kuwait.

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